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*The Recognition Policy of the United States.* By JULIUS GOEBEL, JR. (New York: Columbia University. 1915. Pp. 228.)

Without showing marked evidence of original work, this volume presents the most elaborate discussion yet given of the policy of the United States with regard to the recognition of new states and of new governments—the recognition of belligerency is not treated.

Of the two chapters forming the first or introductory part of the book, the first outlines the accepted account of the development of the principle of legitimacy through its dynastic and monarchical stages to the point where in international law it develops into the principle of de jure government. The second chapter, in which the author, closely identifying recognition with the de facto theory, holds that “the recognition of governments is purely a formality” (p. 65), and that the recognition of states “is neither a right of the new state nor a free act on the part of the state which grants it” (p. 55) but is “inevitable” (p. 57), is a statement of modern German theory, as developed in particular by Jellinek. This chapter is, indeed, considerably marred by the forms of expression which are far more German than English. Such phrases as “the normative force which is contained in the purely factual” (p. 47) and “It is precisely this act which produces a legal community from the purely political de facto” (p. 58) are English translations of German rather than original English composition.

The second part treats of recognition in its application to this country during its establishment; in its application by us a little later to France, then to the revolted Spanish colonies, to Texas and to Hungary; in its application to a part of this country once more during our Civil War; and finally its application by us again since that war. With the exception of the civil war period, during which the author notes a reversion toward legitimacy, the principle of recognition of de facto authorities was slowly developed and finally established in our policy.

The fact cannot but be the occasion of surprise that the author does not in any way indicate indebtedness to F. L. Paxson's *Independence of South America: A Study in Recognition and Foreign Policy*. This book is listed in the author's extensive bibliography at the end, but no reference whatever is made to it. The three central chapters of the present book follow so closely the lines laid down by Dr. Paxson in his work from original materials, that if this work was familiar to the author, it is hardly conceivable that it was not of use to him.

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